

WELL-KNOWN Members of the Missouri Society of New York--Who They Are and How They Have Achieved Prominence.



The Republic Bureau, 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., New York, March 22.—With a true mother instinct, the parent State is always proud of all honorable accounts of her sons. New York has reasons to be grateful to Missouri for some of its most brilliant young men. The electric current of the city most often finds its conductors in Missouri's storage batteries in the brains of the country-bred importation. There is no finer example of these statements than is to be found in the Missouri Society of New York.

Augustus Thomas, president of the society, needs no introduction. He is known not only in the United States as the author of plays which appeal to the hearts of Americans, but the success of "Arizona," which is now being produced abroad, has given him a well-deserved international reputation as a successful playwright.

As a presiding officer he has a family for grasping situations when a disagreement arises, which mollifies the parties to it, and which invariably ends in a hearty laugh. As an after-dinner speaker he is acknowledged to be without a peer.

Burton Thompson, the secretary of the society, is a graduate of the Law School of Missouri State University of the class of '92. After five years in commercial work in

St. Louis he removed to New York, and is now engaged in the manufacture of chemicals for the wholesale trade. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Missouri Society, with Messrs. Dawes and Walker. He has filled the position of secretary of the Executive Committee since its organization and is in a very large measure responsible for the success of the movement. It is due to his tireless energy that the membership now closely approaches 400. Mr. Thompson is a young man of remarkable capacity for importation, and the position he at present occupies speaks volumes for his ability as a business man.

Bainbridge Colby is a member of the State Assembly.

Bainbridge Colby is one of the most successful attorneys at the New York bar. Born in St. Louis, his preliminary education was received there. In 1890 he graduated with class distinction from Williams College, where he was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. In 1892 he graduated from the Columbia College Law School, where he was elected to membership in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He was elected to deliver the philosophical oration. Mr. Colby was admitted to the bar in New York in the same year, and is now a member of the firm of Alexander & Colby, attorneys for some of the largest corporations in the metropolis. He is also a member

of the State Assembly, and his charge of the bill now before the Legislature requesting an appropriation for the World's Fair.

Prof. Buchanan, Superintendent of South Carolina.

Harrison M. Dawes is one of the flowers of the prairie of old Saline which was not born to bluish unseen, nor warts its sweet, but to a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Mr. Dawes first saw the light in that bluegrass region about Marshall, looked wide of the horizon that stood to be fanned by the morning grasses of his native land, and fastened his enquiring eye upon the far-off life of Gotham.

Mr. Dawes graduated from the University of Missouri in 1885 with degrees of A. B. and Ph. D. He was a member of the Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. In 1888 he received the degrees of L. B. and M. from the New York Law School, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar. During his college days he was a brilliant success as an orator and declaimer, having captured eleven first prizes in such contests. He is now a successful attorney-at-law, with offices at No. 49 Wall Street, and is made of the sort of stuff that wins in the sturdy struggle for supremacy, even where brains and energy are at a discount. Last December Mr. Dawes married Miss Lucy Pettit of Columbia, Mo.

Professor John T. Buchanan is superintendent of the Boys' High School in New York. He came from Missouri and has inaugurated a system in the school of which he is the head which has received the endorsement of the educational authorities of the State.

Hugh Corby Fox, vice president of the Missouri Society, was born in St. Louis in 1871. He is a graduate of Smith's College, Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College. After a short business career in St. Louis, he removed to New York, and in 1898 he became a partner of the firm of Fox, Bros. & Co., one of the largest heavy-hardware and construction companies in the United States. He was married in June, 1898, to June Brookmeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brookmeyer, of St. Louis. Mr. Fox has presided at the "Low Jinks" of the Missouri Society at several of its meetings this year, and is only second to the king of toastmasters, Augustus Thomas, in his graceful discharge of the duties devolving upon the chairman at such an occasion.

Edward Graves Pringle was born January 25, 1855, at Portville, St. Charles County, and is a graduate of the Kemper School at Booneville, Mo. In the fall of 1884 he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo., and took the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; graduated at the University of Missouri with the degree

of A. B. in June, 1897; in the fall of 1897 he entered Columbia University, New York, and graduated in the law school. In 1900 he was admitted to practice at the bar of New York, in the fall of 1900 took up the practice of law in New York City. Mr. Pringle is a vigorous watchdog of the funds of the Missouri Society, having been unanimously elected its treasurer last fall. He is one of the rising young attorneys of New York.

W. H. McAllister is a native of South Carolina.

W. H. McAllister is a native of Columbia, S. C. From 1872 to 1878 and from 1882 to 1889 he resided at St. Louis, during most of which time he was connected with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, being a partner and director in that concern. In May, 1889, he became connected with the daily Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, and that same year came to New York to enter the service of the Continental Tobacco Company, having been elected a director thereof. In April, 1890, he was made secretary of the Continental Tobacco Company, which office he now holds. Mr. McAllister is a gentleman of broad information and of a high social position. Doctor J. J. Lawrence is one of the trustees of the Missouri Society, whose very name lends an extra air of dignity to this organization,

since he is so well known in Missouri, particularly in St. Louis, for his ability as a financier, and more especially as editor of the largest medical journal published in the English language.

Doctor Lawrence is very active in his interest in the success of this organization in New York, though his legal residence is still maintained in St. Louis, where his interests for the most part lie. Doctor and Mrs. Lawrence, with their charming little granddaughter, Vera Sigrist, will shortly move into his palatial residence on Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth street.

Chairman of the Executive Committee Harry W. Walker is editor of the New Yorker and secretary of the Aqueduct Commission of New York. He was born in St. Louis, July, 1859. Subsequently his home was in Springfield, Mo. He was educated at Drury College, returning to St. Louis in 1879, he became connected with the daily newspapers. In 1884 he removed to New York, accompanying Colonel John A. Cockrell. There are few men of his years who have such an extensive acquaintance as Mr. Walker.

Samuel M. Gardenhire, who Practiced Law in St. Louis.

Samuel Major Gardenhire, one of the nine trustees, was born at Fayette, Howard County, in 1835. He is the son of James B.

Gardenhire and Sarah Major, daughter of Samuel C. Major of Howard. Educated at Central College. After reading law with Judge E. L. Gardenhire of Tennessee he was admitted to practice at Sparta, Tenn., in 1857.

Returning to St. Louis in 1858, he was admitted to practice before the St. Louis Court of Appeals in that year. He entered the office of Senator John B. Henderson and George H. Shields, remaining at the St. Louis bar for five years. He then went to Topeka, Kan., in 1864, and became secretary to Governor St. John. Later he was elected Clerk of the Circuit and District courts at Topeka, and served as State Representative and Municipal Judge, continuing the practice of the law until 1884.

In 1884 Mr. Gardenhire removed to New York and began practice as a corporation lawyer, in association with ex-Judge S. W. Vandiver, also a native of Missouri. He is accounted one of the most astute corporate lawyers of New York City.

Justin M. Grath was born in St. Louis in 1857 and educated at the St. Louis University. On leaving college took up newspaper work and served his apprenticeship in St. Louis. On leaving home he traveled extensively in Europe. Returning, he accepted position as associate correspondent in Washington. Two years ago he joined the staff of the New York Times. On August 18, 1897, was married to Lucie Mansford of Memphis, Tenn.

"THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS," A Story of Reconstruction Days in the South.

BY THOMAS DIXON, JR.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Mr. Gaston is stricken with brain fever at the news of her husband's death in battle, and her little son, Charlie, never forgets the scenes of that terrible night.

Tom Camp, an old, one-legged soldier, returns to his humble cabin, overjoyed to see his wife and little girl again. He agrees to sit up with Mrs. Gaston, but will not sit up with a "nigger," which she always hated. After six months Mrs. Gaston recovers, tenderly cared for by her little son, Charlie.

Nancy, Mrs. Gaston's faithful black maid, is informed that he must be repaired. He thinks to have a good look at his wife, but finds that two can play at the same game.

The negroes became very insolent after the war, organizing into secret societies and building a church of their own. General Worth comes to town on court day and makes a speech to the assembled negroes, telling them that Mr. Lincoln was never in favor of social and political equality, and that the negro, although free, still must work. At the conclusion of his address he rebukes Amos Hogg, a former Provisional Governor, for helping the negroes to organize into secret societies and building a church of their own.

Two months later General Worth was summoned to Hambricht on a charge of using abusive language to a freedman, Simon Lavee, the former slave owner, sided with Hogg and they with others of their class invite the negroes to oppose their old masters at every opportunity.

With the establishment of military government the negroes on General Worth's plantation refuse to work or to allow white men to take their places. Negro springing follow, Hogg and Lavee control their movements.

In an attack on Tom Camp's house his daughter is killed. Mrs. Gaston becomes a brain fever, but is never strong again, and the shock of having her house sold for illegal taxes is too much for her feeble strength and she dies. At last the distraught woman, who was unable to do a thing, is able to do a thing, and she thus the Ku-Klux Klan, by one stroke, brought peace and order out of bloodshed and chaos.

By threats, but no other means, the next election was orderly, and enabled right to again triumph over greed.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Danger of Playing With Fire.

"Dar, now!" he cried, sitting up in bed. "Ain't I done told you no kink-headed niggers gwine ter run dis gov'ment?"

"Keep still, dar, ole man, you'll be faint in 'ergin'," worried Aunt Evey.

"No, honey, I's feelin' better. Gwine ter git up and meander downtown en axe dem niggers how's de Ku-Kluxer comin' on dese days?"

In spite of all Evey could say he crawled out of bed, fumbled into his clothes and started up, leaning heavily on his cane. He had gone about a block, when he suddenly recoiled and fell. Evey was watching him from the door and was quickly by his side. He died that afternoon at 3 o'clock. He regained consciousness the next day and asked Evey for his banjo.

Charlie Gaston, who stood by the bed crying.

"You keep 'er, honey. You lub 'er talk better'n anybody in de worl', en 'member Nelsie when you hear 'er moan en sigh. En she she talk short en nassy en make 'em all git ter shuffle, dat's me too! Dat's me got back in 'er."

He took his own boy's hand. "Good-by, little nigger. Keep away fum leaguers en po' white trash. En yo daddy's ole friend en stick to 'em. Ole friend's de best."

Charlie Gaston rode with Aunt Evey to the cemetery. He walked back home through the fields with Dick.

"I wouldn't cry 'bout er ole nigger!" said Dick, looking into his red-rimmed eyes.

"Can't help it. He was my best friend."

"Hain't I wid you?"

"Yes, but you ain't Nelsie."

"Well, I stan' by you des de same."

The following Saturday the Reverend John Durham preached at the crossroads schoolhouse in the woods about ten miles from Hambricht. He preached every Saturday in the year at such a mission station.

He was fond of talking Charlie with him on these trips. There was an unusually large crowd in attendance, and the preacher was pleased at this evidence of interest. It had been a hard community to impress. At the close of the services, while the preacher was shaking hands with the people, Charlie, who was standing by the door, saw a man in a blue coat and a white shirt, who was looking at him with a steady gaze.

"Doctor, there's a nigger man out at the buggy says he wants to see you quick," he whispered.

"All right, Charlie, in a minute."

"Says to come right low. It's a matter of life and death, and he don't want to come into the crowd."

Freezers Bureau tricked me out ter, but I'll be there on time; never fear."

"I'll be there on time; never fear," replied the Major, springing on his horse, already saddled at the door.

The preacher drove slowly to his home, where he was met by a crowd of young fellows assembled at their rendezvous. It was barely 10 o'clock.

Suddenly a pistol shot rang from behind the schoolhouse, and before McLeod and his crowd knew what had happened fifty white horsemen wheeled into a circle about them. They were completely surprised and cowed.

Major Dameron rode up to McLeod.

"Young man, you are the prisoner of the chief of the Ku-Klux Klan of Campbell County. Lift your hand now and I'll hang you in five minutes. You have forfeited your life by disobedience to my orders. You go back to Hambricht with me, under guard. Whether I execute you depends on the outcome of the next two days' conference with the chiefs of the township leagues."

The Major wheeled his horse and rode home. The next day he ordered every one of the eleven township chiefs to report in person to him, at different hours the same day. To each one his message was the same. He dissolved the order and issued a perpetual injunction against any division of the Klan over going on another raid.

There were only a few who could see the wisdom of such hasty action. The success had been so marvelous, their power so absolute, it seemed a pity to throw it all away. Young Kline, who was a member of the Klan, begged the Major to postpone his action.

"It's impossible, Kline. The Klan has done its work. The carpet-baggers have fled. The State is redeemed from the infamies of a negro government, and we have a clean, economical administration, and we can keep it so as long as the white people are a unit, without any secret societies."

"I can't assume the responsibility any longer. The thing is getting beyond my control. The order is full of wild youngsters and revengeful men. They try to bring their grudge against neighbors into the order, and when I refuse to authorize a raid, they take their grudge and go without authority. An archangel couldn't command such force."

Within two weeks from the dissolution of the Klan by its chief, every lodge had been reorganized. Some of the older men had dropped out, but more young men were initiated to take their places. Allan McLeod led in this work of prompt reorganization and was elected Chief of the county by the younger element, which now had a large majority.

He at once served notice on Major Dameron, the former chief, that if he dared to interfere with his work, even by opening his

mouth in criticism, he would order a raid against such a person.

When the Major found this note under his door one morning, he read and re-read it with increasing wrath. Springing on his horse, he went in search of McLeod. He saw him leisurely crossing the street, going from the hotel to the Courthouse.

Throwing his horse's rein to a passing boy, he walked rapidly to him, and, without a word, bored his ears as a father would an impudent child. McLeod was so astonished, he hesitated for a moment whether to strike or to run. He did neither, but blushed red and stammered:

"What do you mean, sir?"

"Read that letter, you young whelp!" The Major thrust the letter into his hand.

"I know nothing of this."

"You're a liar. You are its author. No other fool in this country would have conceived it. Now, let me give you a little notice. I am prepared for you and your crowd. Call any time. I can whip a hundred puppies of your breed any time by myself with one hand tied behind me and never get a scratch. Dare to lift your finger against me or any of the men who refused to go with your new fool's movement, and I'll shoot you on sight as if I would a mad dog."

McLeod made no further attempt to molest the Major, nor did he allow any raids against the Klan. The sudden authority placed in his hands in a measure sobered him. He inaugurated a series of petty deviltries, whipping negroes and poor white men against whom some of his crowd had a grudge, and annoying the school teachers of negro schools.

The overwhelming defeat of their pets in the South and the topping of their houses of sand built on negro supremacy, brought to Congress a sense of guilt and shame that required action. Their own agents in the States now for you paid your crowd in exile for well-established felonies, and the future looked dark.

They found the scapegoat in these fool scrabs. Darker, darker, and brighter color, the public square at Hambricht saw the bivouac of the regular troops of the United States Army. The preacher saw the glint of bayonets now in the hands of the Major, and he was the first man led into the jail.

The officers had a long conference with him that lasted four hours.

And then the bottom fell out. A wild stampede of young men for the West. Somebody who held the names of every man in the order had proved a traitor.

Every night from hundreds of humble homes might be heard the choking sobs of a mother, saying good-by in the darkness to the last boy the war had left her old age. When the good-by was said and the father, waiting in the buggy at the gate,

had called for haste, and the boy was hurrying off with his grip-sack, there was a moan, the soft rust of a coarse, hempenud sword toward the gate, and her arms were around his neck again.

"I can't let you go, child! Lord, have mercy! He's the last!" And the low, pitiful sob!

"Come, come, now, Ma, we must get away from here before the officers are after him!"

"Just a minute!"

A kiss, and then another, long and lingering. A sigh, and then a smothered choking cry from a mother's broken heart, and he was gone!

This Texas grew into the imperial Commonwealth of the South.

To save appearance McLeod was removed to Independence with the other prisoners, and in a short time released, with a number of others against whom insignificant possession.

When he returned to Hambricht the people looked at him with suspicion.

"How is it, young man?" asked the preacher, "that you are at home so soon, while brave boys are serving terms in Northern prisons?"

"Had nothing against me," he replied.

"That's strange, when Sam Worth swore that you organized the raid to kill Rufus Lattimore."

"They didn't believe him."

"Well, I've an idea that you saved your hide by plying. I'm not sure yet, but information was given that only the man in command of the whole county could have possessed."

There were a half-dozen men knew as much as I did. You mustn't think me capable of such a thing. Doctor Durham!" protesting McLeod, with heightened color.

"It's a nasty suspicion. I'd rather see a child of mine transformed into a cur dog and killed for stealing sheep, than fail to the level of such a man. But only time will prove the issue."

"I've made up my mind to turn over a new leaf," said McLeod. "I'm sick of cowardly. I'm going to be a law-abiding, loyal citizen."

"That's just what I'm afraid of!" exclaimed the preacher with a sneer as he turned and left him.

And his fears were soon confirmed. Within a month the Independence Observer contained a dispatch from Washington announcing the appointment of Allan McLeod a Deputy United States Marshal for the District of Western North Carolina, together with the information that he had reformed his allegiance to his old disloyal associates and had become an enthusiastic Republican; and that henceforth he would labor with might and main to establish peace and further the industrial progress of the South.

"I knew it! The dirty whelp!" cried the preacher, as he showed the paper to his wife.

"Now don't be so hard on the boy, Doctor Durham," urged his wife. "He may be sincere in his change of politics. You never did like him."

"Sincere? Yes, as the devil is always sincere. He's dead in earnest now. He's found his level, and his success is sure."

Mark my words, the boy's a villain from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He has bartered his soul to save his skin, and the skin is all that's left."

"I'm sorry to think it. I couldn't help liking that's the funniest freak I ever knew your fancy to take, my dear—I never could understand it."

When McLeod had established his office in Hambricht he made special efforts to lay the suspicions against his name. His indignation denied the report of his treachery convulsed many that he had been wronged. Two men alone maintained toward him an attitude of contempt. Major Dameron and the preacher.

He called on Mrs. Durham and with his smooth tongue convinced her that he had been foully slandered. She urged him to win the doctor. Accordingly, he called to talk the question over with the preacher and ask him for a fair chance to build his character untarnished in the community.

The preacher heard him through patiently, but in silence. Allan was perspiring before he reached the end of his feeble explanation. It was a rougher task, then, he thought, this deliberate lying under the gaze of those glowing black eyes that looked out from their shaggy brows and gleamed through his innocent soul.

"You've got an oily tongue! It will carry you a long way in this world. I can't help admiring the skill with which you are fast learning to use it. You've fooled Mrs. Durham with it, but you can't fool me," said the preacher.

"Doctor, I solemnly swear to you I am not guilty of such a crime."

"It's no use to add perjury to plain lying. I know you did it. I know it as well as if I were present in that jail and heard you boast and brag of his feeble explanation. And then with his feeble explanation, whom you had lured to their ruin."

"Doctor, I swear you are mistaken!"

"Bah! Don't talk about it. You nauseate me!"

The preacher sprang to his feet, paced across the floor, sat down on the edge of his table and glared at McLeod for a moment. And then with his voice low and quivering with a storm of emotion, he said:

"The curse of God upon you—the God of your fathers! Your fathers in far-off Scotland's hills, who would have suffered their tongues torn from their heads and their skin stripped torn by inch from their flesh sooner than betray one of their clan in distress. You have betrayed a thousand of your own men and you, their sworn child, taint! Hell was made to consume such leger trash!"

McLeod was dazed at first by this outburst. At length he sprang to his feet livid with rage.

"I'll not forget this, sir!" he hissed.

"I'll not forget it!" cried the preacher, trembling with passion as he opened the door. "Go on and live your lie!"

"Mrs. Durham, the doctor wants you," said Charlie when McLeod's footfall had died away.

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To Be Continued Next Sunday.